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A. F. M

Extracts from GOs

Relating to Provincial Autonomy, Elections, Ministry, Prohibition

1935–1940

(Pages 1—87)

1935-1940

(1)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1937-1940) Appointment of ministers (1932-46)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(4) No. 99

Legislative Council - Life of the Council - Extension - Notification - Issued.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1698 (Ordi) dated 20-10-1936, Public Dept.

Public (Services) Department.

Sub:- LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL - Life of the Council-Extension - Notification issued.

The following notification of His Excellency the Governor of Madras dated 19-10-36 issued under clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 72-B of the Government of India Act, is published for general information.

Public (Services) Department.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 72-B of the Government of India Act, I, John Francis Ashley, Lord Erskine, hereby extend the period of the continuance of my Legislative Council up to the 31st March 1937 as I consider that such extension is desirable in view of the impending constitutional developments.

19th October GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1937-40)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Elections - 1937.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Satyamurti,S - Speech at Madura -- Papers recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 241(Conf.)dated 30-1-1937, Public (Gen)Dept.

The following is the English translation of the Tamil speech delivered by Mr. S.Satymurthi Ayyar, B.A.,B.L., M.L.A., one of Mr. V.Patel's party during the South Indian Tour, at a meeting held on 17-12-1936 from 7 to 8-20 P.M. in the Krishna Rao Tank square, Madura.

"My brother Mr. C.P.Subbiah forced me to speak now by saying "The three ministers ~~xxxxx~~ have come here to-day. So, you should speak." (Applause) I am not going to say anything about them. I wish to remind you only of two or three facts. When our children, men and women in this Province, took part in the Satyagraha fight and entered jail for the country's freedom, this ministerial party was riding over us. When Mr. R.N.Arogyasami Mudaliar was a Minister a resolution was moved to condemn the Police action and proposed a cut in their budget. - The present Home Member Mr. Pannirselvam had opposed it by justifyin-g without any compunction, the Police beating the children at that time. These are the persons belonging to such a party who approach us boldly to ask for our votes. Not only that. When our people were rotting in jail, and when we were fighting for the supply of some butter milk to the (political) prisoners, Mr. Krishnan Nair replied that none would consume - butter milk in these parts. These are the persons who belonged to that party. They whose party had been dancing to the tune of the Government for the past 15 years, now come again to us for our votes. The reason for this is already known to you. Here, in this country, there is no civilisation, organisation or regulated system like other politically advanced countries. Lord Erskine has been trying to oppose the Congress as a whip of the other party. I issue this warning to him. "If there be manliness unity and self-respect, for the people

of this country, let February come, and let him ask for vote. That party for whom you are the whip and yourself will have to go out of this country."

This is not just and regular. The British Rule is being conducted with the brute force only in this country. If these British Viceroy and Governors were to behave more honourably let them not take sides with any party.Having assured that they would maintain neutral attitude in this election, their taking sides in party controversy, including Lord Erskine would be construed as a challenge for fight with us.

I ask, "How disgraceful it is for them without that courage to seek the aid of a Government which had been cultivating for the past 150 years the slavish mentality, the caste and religious strife, and which had the symptoms of going out of this country, if God helped so, and for the latter to help such a party."

I do not want anything if the Justice party was prevented from remaining in the ministry. My idea is that it could be prevented only by our accepting office.

If we were to accept office. We will try to wreck this constitution.

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(4)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO ~~Provincial autonomy~~ (1937-1940) Election (1937) 1937-40

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O. Miscellaneous 1937. (Elections)

Vallabhai Patel - speech at Devakottah (Ramnad District) Papers recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 240(Conf.)dated 30-1-1937, Public Department.

The following is the speech of Vallabhai Patel, delivered at Devacottah on 16-12-1936 from 7-45 P.M. to 8-30 P.M.

"Since the Lucknow Congress passed the resolution for capturing the Councils because we have found that the time has arrived in the history of our nation that these councils should be controlled by the Congress. We thought that when we were fighting with this mighty government, when we were going through heavy sacrifices and sufferings, these people who were in the Councils at that time would help us. We were disappointed in our expectations. We were compelled to take a decision to remove these people from these places.

You must know that when defeat stared the opponent of the Congress candidate in the recent elections, he used questionable methods and snatched a victory. You must remember that this is going to be the last of such successes. You must know that only a few months later a large majority of congressmen are going into the Councils., and all such cases will be investigated and examined by a proper committee and those who have employed questionable methods and responsible for them will be properly dealt with.

~~Nowxwhy~~ You know the days of Rajas and Maharajas are finished. They can only maintain their positions if they are prepared to serve as your servants. Now why do these Rajas want to worry you by asking for your votes. Why do they not ask the Government to reserve some seats for themselves,. This Government inspite of all their service for 15 years, does not give even a single seat for them

by nomination. The Governor has one vote, but that is reserved for the Europeans. He won't give his vote to the Raja. He can simply make the Ministers. You know that they have appointed a Minister whom they have condemned only a year ago. They are not ashamed of this administration. No decent Government can make such appointments. They know that it is their last days, they are the decrees passed by a decaying Government.

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(6)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO ~~Provincial autonomy (1937-1944)~~ Acceptance of office (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Reforms - Salaries of Ministers under new constitution - fixed.

REFERENCE:-G.O;No. 662(Con) dated 1-4-1937, Public (Ref) Dept;

Public (Reforsm) Department.

Letter No. 27131/35-2 dated 13/10/1936.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

Sir,

Reforms - Number and salaries of Ministers - Your letter No. F. 163/36- Public dated the 14/15th September 1936.

With referance to your letter quoted above, I am to say that the Madras Government have considered the question of the number of Ministers to be appointed under the new constitution and the salaries to be paid to them pending the determination of such salaries by an Act of the Provincial Legislature. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that there should be a Council of eight ministers in this Province. His Excellency agrees that there should be a reduction in the high scale of salaries now paid to Ministers and after careful consideration proposes a salary of Rs. 3,000 for the Chief Minister and Rs. 2,500 for the others. In addition it is also proposed that each Minister should be given a rent free residence or a house allowance of about Rs. 400 per mensem. ~~His Excellency considers that the above rates are~~ Thus in effect the total emoluments proposed would amount to Rs. 3,400 in the case of the Chief Minister and Rs. 2,900 in the case of the others. His Excellency considers that the above rates are adequate and that they should not be fixed at a lower level, because in India status is still to some extent assessed by salary and too wiede a gap between the salaries of permanent officials and Ministers would provoke criticism.

(7)

I am to add that His Excellency the Governor is definitely against the suggestion to fix the salaries of Ministers (other than the Chief Minister) on different scales.

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(8)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO ~~Provincial .....~~ (1932-1940)
Appointment of Ministers (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Reforms - Minsters under the New Constitution - Appointment - Notified.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 635 (Ordi) dated 1-4-1937 , Public (Ref)Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC (REFORMS) DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 635, 1st April 1937.

Reforms - Ministers under the New Constitution - Appointment-Notified.

Order-No. 635,Public (Reforms) dated 1st April 1937.

The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette:-

NOTIFICATION.

I, John Francis Ashley, Lord Erskine hereby appoint with effect from forenoon of 1st April 1937 the following gentlemen to be members of my Council of Ministers, namely:-

(1) Rao Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.I.E.,

(2) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A.T.Pannirselvam Avargal.

(3) M.R.Ry. Raj Kumar M.A.Muthayya Chettiyar Avargal of Chettinad.

(4) Khan Bahadur P.Kalifullah Sahib Bahadur.

(5) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Mailai Chinnathambi Raja Avargal

(6) M.R.Ry. R.M.Palat Avargal.

Erskine,
Governor of Madras.

C.F.BRACKENBURY,

Chief Secretary.

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(9)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1932 - 1940) Appointment of ministry (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Reforms - Ministers under the new constitution - Oaths - Administration of - Papers recorded.

REFERENCE:- G.O.No. 675, (Ord) dated 3-4-1937, Public (Ref)Dept.

Public (Reforms) Department.

Telegram No. 8246-1 dated 18-3-37.

REFORMS

NEW DELHI.

Please refer (to) your telegram (No.) F.6/III/36 G (A) (dated) 1st March 1937). Paragraph four of Instrument of Instructions refers to only to oaths of office and secrecy and not to oath of allegiance. Please telegraph whether Ministers are not required to take oath of allegiance. It should be pointed out that Ministers have to be sworn as members of the Council before the first meeting of Legislature and before the oath required by section 67 is taken. A Minister need not necessarily be a member of the Legislature at the time of his appointment nor does it follow that legislation will be soon after his appointment. In the circumstances oath of allegiance seems essential.

No. F.6/III/36-G(A)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REFORMS OFFICE.

EXPRESS LETTER.

From

Reforms,

New Delhi.

To

Resonabili,

Madras.

New Delhi the 25th March 1937.

Question has been raised, with reference to paragraph

4 of Instrument of Instructions to Governor whether Ministers should take Oath of Allegiance on Appointment. Reason for omission in Instrument of requirement to take Oath of Allegiance in addition to Oaths of Office and Secrecy was the mandatory Provision in Section 67 of Act that all members of Legislature shall take oath of Allegiance as such.

2. In reply to reference made to him on this point, the Secretary of State has stated that it would seem more appropriate and far preferable that oath of allegiance should be taken by Ministers in common with all other members of Legislature on first suitable occasion when it can be administered to members as such. Ministers will in any case have to take oath of office on Appointment and as regards recognition of supremacy of Crown there is little material difference between oath of office and oath of allegiance.

3. The Secretary of State adds, however, that if for any reason it is considered politically important that Ministers should take the oath of allegiance on appointment as Ministers it would be possible to proceed as follows:-

(1) in case of Ministers who have already been elected to a Legislature Governor could require them to take the oath of allegiance in advance of the first meeting of the Legislature since the terms of Section 67 do not necessarily require that oath should be taken at a meeting of the Legislature.

(2) In the case of any person now or hereafter assuming office as Minister before he is elected or nominated a member of the Legislature he could be invited to take the oath of allegiance on assumption of office as Minister though in view of Section 16 of the Indian Oaths Act 1873 he could not be required to do so.

4. This is in reply to your telegram No. 8246-1 dated the 18th March.

(SD) DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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(111)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1932-40) Acceptance of office (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Reforms - Madras Legislature Council - First Session - time and place fixed.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.(58-S (Ordi) 1219-20 59) dated 3-7-1937, Public (Ref)Dept.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC (REFORMS) DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No.(58-S, 1219-20 59) 3rd July 1937........

Reforms - Madras Legislative Assembly - First Session - Time and place - Fixed.

ORDER-No. 58-S Public (Reforms) dated 3rd July 1937.

The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette:-

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 62 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to summon the Madras Legislative Assembly to meet for its first session at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 14th July 1937, at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor).

C.F.Brackenbury,

Chief Secretary.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1937-1940) Acceptance of the office (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Reforms - Madras Legislative Assembly - Person to perform the duties of the speaker - Appointed.

REFERENCE:-G.O;No. 65-S(Ordi) dated 7-7-1937, Public (Ref)Dept.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Government of Madras.

Public (Reforms) Department.

G.O.No. 65-S 7th July 1937.

Reforms - Madras Legislative Assembly - Person to perform the duties of the Speaker - Appointed.

Order-No. 65-S Public (Reforms) dated 7th July 1937.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Government of India Act, 1935 His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint Sir William Owen Wright Kt., O.B.E., being a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly, to perform the duties of the office of speaker till the Speaker or Deputy Speaker is elected.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

C.F.Brackenbury,

Chief Secretary.

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(13)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial Autonomy (1937-1944) Acceptance of the office (1937-40)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Reforms - Ministers - Appointment - Notified.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.1301 (Ordi) dated 15-7-1937, Public Dept.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Public (Reforms) Department.

G.O.No. 1301, 15th July 1937.

Reforms - Ministers - Appointment - Notified.

Order No. 1301, Public (Reforms) dated 15th July 1937.

The following Notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette:-

N O T I F I C A T I O N.

I, John Francis Ashley, Lord Erskine, hereby appoint with effect from the afternoon of 14th July 1937 the following gentlemen to be members of my Council of Ministers, namely:-

(1) M.R.Ry. Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar Avl.,

(2) M.R.Ry. T.Prakasam Garu.

(3) Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

(4) Dr. P.Subbarayan.

(5) Dr. T.S.S.Rajan.

(6) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V.I.Muniswami Pillai Avaragal.

(7) M.R.Ry. V.V.Giri Garu.

(8) M.R.Ry. S.Ramanatha Pillai Avargal.

(9) M.R.Ry.Kongattil Raman Menon Avargal.

(10) M.R.Ry. Bezwada Gopala Reddi Garu.

Erskine,

Governor of Madras.

C.F.BRACKENBURY,

Chief Secretary.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1935-40) activities of the Congress (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE GO..

Legislative Assembly question - Withdrawan - wearing of Gandhi caps' by Government servants - papers recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1741 (Ordi) dated 11-9-1937. Public (Ser) Dept.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY QUESTION No. 293*- Starred.

Mr. E.Kannan.

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*293- Will the Hon'ble the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether there is any order that Government servants cannot wear Gandhi caps while attending office and if so, whether that order will be placed on the table?

ANSWER.

There is no such order.

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(13)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO ~~Provincial autonomy~~ (1937-1940) Acceptance of the Offices (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Legislative Assembly Resolutions - Budget motions - September 1937 - Representation of Scheduled Castes in the Ministry-Papers Recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 2163 (Ordi) dated 12-11-1937, Public (Ref)Dept.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Assembly dt. 17 & 18th Sept. 1937

The substance of ~~the~~ a speech Swami A.S. Sagajananadam was that although the Schedule castes had the utmost confidence in the Congress Ministry as now constituted, still on a population basis and in view of the general welfare of the community it would have been better if therxe had been two representatives of the community in the Cabinet.

The Hon. Mr. C.Rajagopalachariar:-

"As regards the Harijan representation in the Cabinet, the Cabinet is not a mere compartment but the engine of the whole train. We cannot go on loading it too far. Otherwise the engine will not draw the train. If we make the compartments too heavy,the steam boilder that is inside will not be able to draw the train and the whole thing will collapse. That is the difficulty about the Cabinet. Hon. Members who spoke about it will be satisfied that I am a Harijan. My hon. Colleggue Mr. Muniswami Pillai is a Harijan. So that, there are at least two Harijans on the Cabinet and I am grateful to the statement made by the hon. Membgr that I am a Harijan. As a matter of fact that is a statement that will apply not only to the Cabinet but to the whole House. I imagine that all of us are so confirmed in the policy that to the whole House. I imagine that all of us are so confirmed in the policy that we have to adopt with regard to the Harijans that no Member or the Leader of the Harijan community need have any difficulty or anxiety in this matter.".

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1935-1940) office acceptance (1938)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Reforms - Parliamentary Secretaries - Duties and functions - papers recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 596(Ordi) dated 31-3-1938, Public (Ref)Dept.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

"Ashiana",
Lahore.,
Sep. 21, 1937.

Dear Raja-Ji,

I shall be extremely grateful if you could very kindly direct your office to send me a short note which would give me the functions and duties of your Parliamentary Secretaries. I would have written to your Parliamentary Secretary but not knowing his name. I have encroached upon your valuable time for which I appologize.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) Parliamentary Private Secretary
to the Premier, Punjab.

Hon'ble Mr. Raja Gopalachariar.
The Premier,
M A D R A S.

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Public (Reforms) Department.

D.O.No. 35483/377 dated 22-10-1937.

Dear Mr. Amjad Ali.

Parliamentary Secretaries - Duties and functions - Your letter dated the 21st September 1937.

The function of Parliamentary Secretaries in this Presidency is primarily to assist the Ministers in the discharge of their political and parliamentary duties. They act on behalf of the Ministers when occasion requires, in the Assembly. Parliamentary Secretaries do not form a part of the Administrative Secretariat nor are they entrusted with any Administrative duties

duties. They will have access only to such files as Ministers may give to them for study and making routine notes for the use of the Ministers.

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(18)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1935-40) Activities of the Congress ministry (1938)
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Legislative Assembly question January 1938 - Reinstatement of Government, Servants who resigned or were dismissed on account of the Non-co-operation or Civil Disobedience movements.

REFERENCE: G.O.No. 591(Ordinary) dated 31-3-1938. Public (Gen)Dept.

Reinstatement of Government servants who were dismissed or who resigned on account of the Non-co-operation or the Civil Disobedience Movements.

*156 Q-- Mr. K.Venkatappayya: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state--

(a) whether the Government propose to reinstate or otherwise compensate the Government servants who were either dismissed by the Government or had resigned their appointments on account of the Non-co-operation or the Civil Disobedience Movements; and

(b) whether the Government propose to remove the ban placed on some of the Government servants and others permanently disabling them from entering Government service on account of the part they took or are supposed to have taken in the Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience Movements?

The Hon. Mr. C.Rajagopalachariar:- "(a) Each case of reinstatement applied for is considered on its merits.

"(b) The Government have issued orders that no conviction for any offence committed in furtherance of the Non-Co-operation or Civil Disobedience movements shall hereafter constitute a bar to appointment in the public service."

Mr. K.Venkatappayya:- "The Hon. the Premier was kind enough to say that individual cases will be considered on their merits. I want to know the general policy of the Government regarding those who suffered on account of the Non-co-operations and Civil Disobedience Movements."

The Hon. Mr. C.Rajagopalachariar:- "The general policy

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Sir, I may say, is to treat the fact that they took part in the Non-co-operation movement as no bar; but if there are other reasons for preventing the persons concerned from taking up their places, those considerations also have to be taken into account."

Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig:- "May I know what those other considerations are?"

The Hon. Mr. C.Rajagopalachariar:- "For instance, if the man has become too weak or too ill or unfit otherwise for the place."

Mr. MahBoob Ali Baig:- "May I know whether these who were charged for violence while participating in the Civil Disobedeince movement will also be restored to their appointments

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajgopalachariar:- ."Very probably, not, Sir"

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(20)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1935-40) Activities of the Congress Ministry (1936)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Government Servants' Conduct Rules, 1936 - Participation of Government servants in politics and elections - Explanations of term "Political movements" in rules - Omitted.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 724 (Ordi) dated 23-4-1938, Public (Ser) Dept.

Sri P.Sreenivasa Mudaliar a member of the working committee of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee addressed a letter to the Government on 18th October 1937, bringing to the notice of the Prime Minister, that his brother's promotion in the Government service was affected on account of his political activities during the national movement and requested the Government to do justice in the case. The followiggrreply was sent by the Government fresh order was passed to remove the disqualification incurred in that connection.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Letter / Ref. No. 28394 A dated 25/2/37.

To

M.R.Ry. P.Sreenivas Mudaligar Avl.

Member,

Andhra Provincial Congress Working Committee

JAMMALAMADUGU.

Sir,

Jagadiswara Mudaliyar Mr. P. - Sub Inspector of Police - Promotion of - Your letter dated 18-10-37 addressed to the Hon'ble the Prime Minister.

With reference to your letter cited above, I am directed to say that, subject to the observance of the Govt. Servants' Conduct Rules, promotions of persons employed in the service of this Govt. will not be affected one way or the other by reason of their relatives taking part in politics.

(21)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC (SERVICES) DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 724, 23rd April 1938.

Government Servants' Conduct Rules 1936 - Participation of Government Servants in politics and elections - Explanation of term "Political movements" in rules - Omitted.

Read-- The following papers:-

G.O.No. 2101, Public (Services), dated 18th December 1936.

G.O.No. 312, Public Services, dated 18th February 1938 (amendment last issued).

Order- No. 724, Public (Services) dated 23rd April 1938.

The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette:-

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (b) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following amendment ~~to the~~ to the Government servants' Conduct Rules, 1936, published with Public (Services) Department Notification No. 47 dated the 18th December 1936, at pages 212 to 234 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 2nd February 1937as subsequently amended:-

Amendment.

The explanation under clause (i) of Sub-rule (1) of rule 21 of the said rules shall be omitted.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

C.F.Brackenbury.

Chief Secretary.

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(22)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO ~~Provincial autonomy~~ (1937-40) Activities of the Congress ministry (1938)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Legislative Assembly March 1938 - Budget motion moved-Doings of ministry since assumption of office - Criticism by Justice Party Members - Replied by C.Rajagopalachariar.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1015(Ordi) dated 17-6-1938, Public Special Dept.

Speech by Rao Bahadur Sri A.T. Pannirselvam.

~~ANSWER BY SRI C.RAJAGOPALACHARIAR.~~

"Well, Sir, the Ministry accepted office and entered on its duty on the 14th July 1938; and their very first act was to adjure their previous professions. We had always been under the impression judging from their sayings - that nominations were anathema to the Congress; that nominations in the past were resorted to ~~any~~ only by reactionaries; that it was perhaps befitting the communal Justice Party. But still the moment the Congress assumed office, the moment the Hon. the Premier consented to form the Ministry his very first act was to get a gentleman nominated to the Second Chamber.

All I wish to point out is that you began doing exactly the very thing which have been dondemning in previous Ministers; and not content with having nominated him to the Legislature, you went even a step further than any previous Ministry in this Province had ever done and admitted him to a seat on the Treasury Bench. I do not say it is not right. But if it was undemocratic for the "reactionary Justice Party" to get a person nominated to a deliberative body, how much more so is it for a person so nominated to be admitted into the Ministry which is supposed to be responsible to the Legislature and through them to the people.

"The next point I should like to refer is the purchase of cars for the Ministers on their assumption of office.

Coming to the purchase of the cars themselves, it so happened that all the cars were purchased from one solitary company and we heard stories about one particular firm being favoured and patronised and of the Premier being a Brahman and the order being placed with that particular company that is, being ~~conc~~ exclusively managed by Brahmans.

(23)

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Legislative Assembly March 1938 - Budget motion moved Doings of ministry since assumption of office.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1015,(Ordi) dated 17-6-1938, Public (Spl) Dept.

Answer by Sri Rajagopalachari.

First of all, Sir, Sir Pannir Selvam stated that we did not do proper justice to the various communities. I do not think Sir, that justice to the various communities, should consist only, or even mainly, in taking a member from a particular community into the Cabinet. But I refer to it only to expressth the feeling of the Government that they are not doing any injustice to any community by reason of the absence of any particular member of any particular community in the Cabinet that has been formed. I do claim that, spontaneously and so far no grievance whatever has been put forward by the community to which he made particular reference on account of the fact ~~that~~ that the community has not been represented in the Cabinet. May I not claim that that, even though it is a negative fact, is a matter for congratulation, self-congratulation and credit?

It was said, Sir, that nomination was resorted to by us in the appointment of Minister who had not been returned from any constituency. The nomination to a seat in the Cabinet, followed by a subsequent or consequential nomination to the upper House, is wholly different from the nominations that democracy condemns. The one is jobbery and the other is the machinery of modern democracy. (Cheers). The election of a Ministry, elective bodies electing Ministers is unknown in any democracy.

With regard to co-option by local bodies to which reference was made in the same connexion Sir, I maintain again that if nominations in local self-government in the previous administrations were condemned with reference to local bodies it was definitely put on the basis that nominations were used to convert minorities into majorities. It is not to be confused with ordinary nominations by which it is sought to convert the character and the composition of the local body as settled by election. To fill the reserved seats without changing the equilibrium and without disturbing

the composition as it was formed by election, by the choice of the members who have already been elected is, I submit, not only not nomination, but is one of the ideal methods by which the reserved seats can be filled up.

Then Sir, it was said, without a blush, if I may use the word, that I and my colleagues went to the Brahman bazaar and brought motor cars. This is absolutely untrue.' It is a very wrong and unjustifiable charge.

That is not the way to attack the doings of the Ministry. Let me say that in a Government which spends sixteen crores of rupees, if we want to misuse our position. We would not try to do it with respect to this matter.There are many other tons of rupees available if we wished to misbehave in the manner suggested.

Then Sir, the charge was made that we are trying to do harm and injury to the communal claims of the various groups by the many orders that we have passed such as those regarding the employment of honorary medical men instead of paid medical men, the changed method by which public prosecutors are to be recruited and the abolition of admission committees for colleges. Sir, let me assure the leading Members of the various communities that it is not the intention or the plan. The motives and the causes that led to these orders have been explained in the orders themselves. They should be taken on their face value and no suspicions should be entertained. Take for instance, the employment of honorary medical men instead of paid men. Surely it is not intended to destroy the chances of any particular community. It is intended to save the money for the people and the nation. This charge of a communal conspiracy or a secret plan behind all these orders is wrong. Then Sir, with regard to public prosecutors, I do maintain that it has nothing whatever to do with any desire to hit any particular community. Our experience of previous complaints with regard to the appointment of public prosecutors, shows that these appointments have been generally considered to be jobberies. I do not accept it at all. What is the plan now? Let four people be selected by the bar,

and these names are sent up. If the claim of communal feeling is justified, and if education has advanced as it has done in the non-Brahman communities to which reference was made by Sir Pannir Selvam, I do not expect that any community will be shut out or any decent member will be shut out of the panel; If he is shut out, if any injustice is done, I may here promise that we too will shut this order out and make a new order.

I submit, Sir, that this policy is a genuine and honest endeavour to get the best lawyers for Government and the best value for the money we pay and the best services in the litigation which the Government have to conduct against law-breakers. It is therefore necessary that we should not be entirely obsessed by the communal idea and imagine a plan or conspiracy behind every Government order.

With regard to the selection committees for colleges, I should like to mention that the abolition of these committees will be soon seen to be not a conspiracy to hurt any particular community. The princiapsl and the educational authorities of the various institutions who admit students are given directions by the Minister for Education in a proper manner so as to avoid any injsutice in this regard. Sir, even if this Ministry sould be presumed to bear a grudge against the leaders of any particular community, I appeal with all the power at my command to all hon. Members in the Opposition as well as gentlemen in the country to believe that we bear no anger against any young men of our country to whatsoever communities they may belong. They have done no harm to us; they have not opposed us in our elections; on the other hand they have helped us in our elections and returned us ~~on the other hand they have helped us in our elections and~~ returned us here. No young man need imagine that he will suffer because he belongs to this community or that community. Nothing will give us greater pleasure than to see those who are backward in education come up to places of position and power.

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(28)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1935-40) Activities of the Congress min (1938)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Legislative Assembly Question - March 38 - Government Servants who took part in N.C.O. and Civil Disobedience Movements and were dismissed - Reinstatement.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 958(Odi) dated 8.6.1938, Public Department.

Restoration of employees dismissed during the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movement.s

541 Q- Mr. Kala Venkata Rao:- Will the Hon. The Prime Minister be pleased to state---

(a) whether the Government called for particulars as regards the dismissed employees in the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements;

(b) whether such remarks were called for and received on the application of one Mr. Gummidiadala Ramachandra Rao, a dismissed Public Works Department clerk at Dowlaishwaram; and

(c) what action the Government took in this matter and in similar cases?

The Hon. Mr. C.Rajagopalachariar:- " (a) The answer is in the negative so far as employees other than village officers are concerned.

(b) A petition for re-employment has been received from one Mr. G.V.S.Ramachandra Rao who was employed as a temporary clerk in the Public Works Department from 5th November 1914 to 26th September 1921 and who resigned his appointment in November 1921;and

(c) He has been asked to state whether he will be willing to accept a post of lower division clerk on the minimum pay. As regards other similar cases they are considered on their merits.

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(27)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO ~~Provincial autonomy~~ (1937-40) Miscellaneous - ministry (1939)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Meeting of His Excellency the Governor with his Advisers held at Fort St. George on Monday, 6th November 1939.

Reference: G.O No. 1954, (Confdl) - dated 8-11-1939 - Public Dept

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His Excellency the Governor Presided.

Present:

Mr. G.T.Boag, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Mr. H.M.Hood, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Mr. T.G.Rutherford, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

AGNEDA.

General principles on which the Ministry's proposal for legislation should be dealt with.

ORDER:-

~~Rbrty~~ Every Bill should be considered on its merits.

Sd/- Erskine.

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(28)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial Civil Administration (1937-45) Appointment in 1939 → Advisors (1939-45)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Governor - His Excellency the - Advisers to - Appointment - Notified.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1855(Ordi) dated 30-10-1939, Public (Spl)Dept.

The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as his advisers:

(1) Mr. G.T.Boag, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

(2) M.R.H.M.Hood C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

(3) Mr. T.G.Rutherford C.S.I. C.I.E., I.C.S.,

They will be paid a salary of Rs; 4000/- per mensem each.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO ~~Reforms of~~ 1935 (1935-1948) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1719-20(Ord) dated 23-8-1937, Revenue Dept.

Abstract: ~~Prohi~~ Excise - ~~Pro~~ Salem Dt. - Prohibition - trees marked ~~in~~ Salem Dt. for shops C & M Stations Bangalore - Withdrawal of permission - Position Explained

The following letter will be sent to the Collector C & M station, Bangalore.

Letter No. 1720 dated 23-8-1937.

To

The Collector , C & M Station

Bangalore.

Sir,

Excise - Salem Dt. Prohibition - Trees marked in Salem dt. for shops in C & M Station , Bangalore - Your letter No. C.R.No. 660/37 dated 7-8-1937 addressed to the Secy to the Commissioner of Excise - Madras.

With reference to your letters quoted above, I am directed to state that the manufacture and possession of liquor will be prohibited absolutely by law in the Salem dt. from 1-10-1937. The license to tap trees in the Salem dt. granted to Mr. Cawasyji will therefore cease to have force and he cannot tap trees from 1-10-1937 even if they have already been marked, ~~to suggest~~ I am therfore to suggest that the proportionate amount of tree-tax collected from Mr. Cawasji for the trees already marked may be refunded to him.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940 Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Excise - Prohibition - Salem district - Press Communique issued.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1855 (Ordi) dated 13-9-1937, Revenue Department.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 1855 13th September 1937.

Excise - Prohibition = Salem district Press communiquee issued.

Order-No. 1855, Revenue, dated 13th September 1937.

The following Press Communique is issued:-

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

The Government have directed the introduction of prohibition in the Salem district as from the 1st October 1937. The principal aim of the Government is to stamp out the sale and public consimption of alcoholic liquors, but consumption of liquor in homes will, subject to the exception as regards bottled foreign liquor indicated in paragraph 7 below, be just as punishable as sale and public consumption. A special law will be enacted for the purpose and this will include provisions prohibiting not only sale and public consimption, but also home comsumption. Transactions such as selling, distillation, transpo[rt] etc, will be rigorously dealt with as also illicit practice when brought to light. In order to put an indirect check to illicit practices, the number of trees to be marked for the tapping of toddy in the districts (+) will be restricted to the average of the supply made during the last five years. Sales of bottled liquorein these belt shops will be prohibited.

2. Prohibition in the Salem District will be enforced by the ordinary Police, who will have the assistance of specia[l] Prohibition committees to be formed for the detection and supp[ression] of crime connected therewith. These Prohibition committees w[ill]

(x) adjoining Salem within a distance of 10 miles from Salem Borders will be restricted to the average of the number marked during the last five years and the supply of arrack to the belt shops within same limits in those dts

receive official recognition, and their main work, apart from propaganda, will be to convey information to the Police in regard to illicit practices and to assist them generally in the enforcement of prohibition. The Committees will be entitled to lodge complaints, but will not have any Police or Magisterial powers. An expert officer of the grade of an Assistant Commissioner of Excise, who will be designated "Prohibition Officer", will be deputed to Salem, The Prohibition Officer will exercise the same powers as are exercised by him as an Excise Officer at present. He will work in collaboration with the District Superintendent of Police and will also be under the general orders of the Collector and District Magistrate of the district and the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue). The existing Excise staff of the Salem district will be transferred out of the district.

3. Marking of trees in the Salem district for the tapping will of fermented toddy for shops in the neighbouring districts will be discontinued.

4. Sweet toddy - Tapping of trees for sweet toddy will continue. Tapping of trees for fermented toddy will however be prevented.

5. All arrack shops in the Salem district will be closed from 1st October 1937. The warehouse at Suramangalam and the arrack shops, the warehouse and the depots in the Salem district will be revoked.

6. Ganja and opium shops, - These shops will also be closed from 1st Octiber 1937. Departmental sales in taluk offices of ganja and opium will, however, be allowed to those who are confirmed addicts.

7. Foreign liquor - All foreign liquor licences including refreshment room licences will subject to what is stated in paragraph 8 below be revoked with effect from 1st October 1937. A system of special personal permits for those who apply will, however, be allowed for domestic consumption of bottled foreign liquor only. The permits will be given only to a limited number of persons. The permit holders should strictly observe the conditions laid down in the permits. Any breach of the

conditions will entail cancellation of the permits. Persons who desire to obtain permits should apply to the Collector immediately. The collector will submit them to the Board of Reenue as early as possible and in nocase later than the 1st October 1937. An annual fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for each permit and be payable after the grant of the permit is sanctioned but before the permit is actually delivered to the applicant. The permits are intended to cover only the individual consumption of the permit holder, who should preserve all liquor bills for check.

8. Sale of brandy by chemists and sale of medicated wines. Licences for the sale of brandy by chemists will continue, but medicated wines will be allowed to be sold only by those chemists who have licences to sell brandy on prescription.

9. Clubs -- Permits willbe granted in special cases to any existing clubs and liquor may be issued in such clubs to members who are permit holders and not to any one else.

10. Transport:- Transport of liquor for one district to another salem in motor buses etc., is prohibited. A special watch will be kept over motor buses plying between towns in the Salem district and towns beyond the Salem district. Effective steps will be taken to prevent buses from carrying people fram salem district to toddy or arrack shops outside the district. The bus licences will be cancelled on proof of any misconduct in this respect.

11. Possession: This is prohibited and is punishable except under the system of special permits described above which is applica only to bottled foreign liquor.

12. As the enactment of the special law refered to in paragraph I above may take time notifications under the relevant sections of the Madras Abkari Act will be issued immediately in order to bring into effect prohibition in the Salem district with effect from 1st October

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

K.Ramunni Menon.
Secretary to Government.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

EXCISE - Prohibition - Salem District - Foreign liquor licences - Permission to sell foreign liquor to permit -holders after 30-9-1937. - Orders Passed.

Reference:- G.O.No. 1965 (Ord) dated 28-9-37, Revenue Dept.

The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that the stock of foreign liquor with the licensees on 30-9-1937 (night) should after taking stock be kept sealed till such time as the licensees find a sale for the same outside the Salem district and that C.M. Doraiswami Naidu cannot sell his stock in the Salem District after 30-9-1937.

2. The ex-licensees should, however be allowed to negotiate for return or other dispersal of their stock to dealers in Madras and elsewhere outside the Salem District. The Board is requested to see that they are given every facility for this purpose.

3. The Board is requested to send a suitable reply to the petitioner in accordance with this order.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1937-40) Activities of the Congress ministries - Prohibition (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Excise - Prohibition - Salem District - Instructions issued by the D.S.P. Salem District. Withdrawal - Orders passed.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1995(Confdl.)dated 1-10-1937, Revenue Dept.

Current No. 4096D.

Registered 25-9-1937.

Sub:- Prohibition - Salem District.

G.O.No. Mis. (Confdl.) 1818-Rev. dated 6-9-1937.

C.R.No. 11626 Abk./37.

Station Triplicane, Madras.. Dated the 24th September 1937.

From

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P.K.R.Menon Avl., B.A.,

Assistant Secretary,

Board of Revenue. (Separate Revenue)

A.H.A. Todd Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Ag. 3rd Member Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise and Separate Revenue.

The Board submits an extract of the instructions drawn up by the District Superintendent of Police, Salem for the guidance of the local Police officers. The tapping for fermented toddy and distillation of arrack constitute offences whether it is for personal consumption or for sale to others. The District Superintendent's of Police instructions would have a dangerous effect especially in respect of distillation of arrack. It is highly inexpedient to allow the spread of the habit of illicit distillation under any circumstances. The Board can find no authority in any of the orders received by it from the Government for the district Superintendent's of Police instructions referred to above and presumes that the Government have no intention to ignore illicit manufacture of toddy or illicit distillation of arrack for personal consumption in homes. ~~Pen-~~

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Pending further orders from the Government on this point, the Inspector-General of Police has been advised to drop the instructions in question.

The Government understand that the instructions extracted ~~in the appendix to this order~~ have been drawn up by the D.S.P. Salem for the guidance of the local Police. These instructions are not in accordance with G.O.No. 1818 Revenue dated 6-9-1937. wherein it was stated that consumption of liquor in homes will subject to the exception as regards bottled foreign liquor be just as punishable as sale and public consumption. All that was intended was that in administring the law, harrassment and persecution should be ~~xxxxxxx~~.avoided. The Inspector General of Police is requested to issue instructions to the D.S.P. Salem to withdraw at once the instructions ~~referred to in the Appendix to this order even~~ if they have already been issued.

The Government agree to the proposal made by the Board of Revenue in para 1 of its reference read above.

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(36)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - The Madras Prhibition Act 1937 - Notifications - Issued.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 2107 (Ordi) dated 15-10-1937 Revenue Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 2107, 15th October 1937.

Prohibition - The Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 - Notifications-Issued.

READ- the following paper:-

From the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) dated 1st October 1937, D. No. 2122-Abk./37.

Order No. 2107, Revenue, dated 15th October 1937.

The notifications appended to this order, issued under the Madras Prohibition Act 1937, will be published in the Fort St George Gazette.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

K.Ramunni Menon,

Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

Notifications.

(1)

Delegation of the power to order confiscation in certain cases.

In exercises of the powers conferred by subsection (2) of section 14 of the Madras Prohibition Act 1937 (Madras Act X of 1937) the Provincial Government are hereby pleased to authorize the undermentioned officers to order the confiscation of articles liable to confiscation under the said sub-section subject to the limits specified against theM:-

(1) District Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police - Articles the value of which does not exceed Rs. 100 in each case.

(2) Inspectors of Police - Articles the Value of which does not exceed Rs. ~~100~~ 50 in each case.

(2)

Exemption of medicinal preparations, culinary essences etc., and perfumes and toilet preparation.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 (Madras Act X of 1937), the Provincial Government are hereby pleased---

(a) to exempt medicinal preparations, culinary, aerated water and other flavouring essences, extracts and colourings and perfumes and toilet preparations containing spirit from all the provisions of the said Act subject to the following conditions namely:-

(1) that no methylated spirit shall be used in the manufacture of medicinal preparations intended for internal use, and

(2) that duty on the spirit contained in such preparations shall, whether the preparations are manufactured within the area in which the Act is in force or are manufactured elsewhere in India outside the Province of Madras and imported into such area be paid at the rates specified below, namely:-

(a) In respect of medicinal preparations specified in items 1 to 87 in the annexure at Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon,

(b) in respect of medicinal preparations specified in items 88 to 90 in the annexure at Rs. 21-14-0 per proof gallon,

(c) in respect all other medicinal preparations (not specified in the annexure,) at Rs. 10 per proof gallon and,

(d) in respect of culinary, aerated water and other flavouring essences, extracts and colourings and in respect of perfumes and toilet preparations at Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon; and

(b) to provide that a breach of any of the conditions aforesaid shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to only thousand rupees or with both.

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(39)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1937-1940) Prohibition

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Excise - Prohibition - Salem District - Tapping of trees for mysore shops and shops in Cantonment & Military stations. Bangalore Discontinuance.

Reference G.O. No. 2147 Confidential dated 21-10-1937. Revenue Depr.

Summary of the G.O.

The enforcement of prohibition in Salem district in the Madra Presidency created a difficult problem in the interstate relation between Madras and Mysore which was happily solved by the wise measure adopted by the Premier of Madras who gained his point without any sacrifice on his part. The following is a summary of the affair.

Salem district was the centre from which toddy was exported in large quantity to Mysore and Bangalore by renters from Mysore state who used to take licences from their state and markout coconut and date trees well in advance for the ~~rumpore~~ purpose of tapping. When prohibition was enforced in Salem it was felt that it could not be absolutely enforced unless the Mysore renters were prevented from marking trees for the toddy shops in Mysore state and continuing to tapp them. The Madras Government were very particular that total Prohibition must be enforced in a strict manner but the Mysore renters could not be stopped from tapping till the expiry of their licenses which ran for a period of three months in certain cases and for a year in other cases. The matter was taken up by the Madras Government with the Mysore state, which issued the licenses and received the tree tax in advance. In their letter to the Mysore Government; the Madras Government stated that they would feel grateful if the Mysore government could give their consent to the issue of orders immediately stopping the marking and tapping of trees in the Salem district for the toddy shops in the Mysore state. Though it would not amount to terminating their licenses before the date of expiry. The Mysore government in their reply stated that though it would amount/to a great loss of their excise

revenue; they were however prepared to help the Madras Government in their new experiment, provided the latter were prepared to pay proportionate compensation to the renters for loss involved in the concellation of the arrangements. As such a scheme would involve large amount of money, the Madras Government were unwilling to accept the proposal of the Mysore government. Any arbitrary action on the part of the Madras Government. xxx in the case of Mysore renters would land them in legal difficulties. The Premier of Madras suggested a way out for the problem. According to the new proposal of the Madras government, it was declared that they were quite prepared to allow the mysore renters to continue to tapp the marked trees in the Salem district till the expiry of their licenses but in respect of all trees marked out for tapping; the licensees should be willing to agree to execute proper agreements to abide strictly by all conditions against smuggling and evasions of law in Salem district ~~xxxxxxx~~ enforced by the Madras government or the local authority. The Government of Madras should be the sole judge of the question whether the licensee had or had not been guilty of the breach of any of the conditions specified above. The premier stated that it would enable them to get over the legal difficulties of the present situation and make it possible easily to terminate the licenses without claims for compensation if the licenses broke the law and made enforcement of prohibition in salem district difficult. The Madras government communicated to the Mysore government their new proposal and stated that draft conditions were ready to be signed by the Mysore renters. Since tapping of the trees under the new conditions would seriously affect the interests of the renters and lead to frequent and continuous interference of the authorities with the activities and movements of their agents in salem and the element of risk would ever be present in the new scheme the Mysore Government came to the conclusion that owing to the changed condition in Salem, tapping by Mysore renters would be impracticable after first october 1937 and that a continuation of the present arrangements would be likely to lead to incidents causing difficulty and embarrassment to all concerned. Hence they

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felt themselves compelled to ask their renters to stop tapping of trees in Salem after first October and arrange for them to mark and prepare fresh trees elsewhere. This decision the Mysore Government Communicated to Madras Government and requested the latter to consider favourably any claim for compensation preferred by the renters in their best interests. The Madras government in their reply conveyed their sincere thanks for the assistance rendered by the Mysore Government indisposing the difficult business and assured them that they were prepared to consider any representation made by the mysore renters for compensation; if they themselves preferred to give up tapping and claimed it not a legal right.

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(42)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO ~~Reforms of 1935~~ (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1937)

INK THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.OS.

Prohibition - Advertisement - Prohibited -

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 2259 (Ordi) dated 5-11-1937, Revenue Dept.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

Enquiries have been made whether the printing of the names of alcoholic liquors on calenders for purposes of advertising is prohibited by the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937. Section 6 of the Act runs as follows:-

"Whoever prints or publishes in any newspaper, book, leaflet, booklet or any other single or periodical publication or otherwise displays or distributes any advertisement or other matter commending soliciting the use of, or offering any liquor or intoxicating drug other than liquor or drugs exempted under section 16, or specially approved as of medicinal value by the medical Council established by the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, shall be punsihed with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Provided that this section shall not apply:--

(a) to plain catalogues and price lists which may be generally/specially approved by the Commissioner; ~~and~~ or

(b) to the normal circulation within the Province of newspapers periodicals and books printed and published in accordance with law outside the Province; or

(c) to any advertisement contained in a newspaper printed and published in the Province before the first day of January 1938.

This section prohibits the distribution of any advertisement or other matter commending soliciting the use of or offering any liquor or intoxicating drug other than liquor or drugs exempted under Section 16 or specially approved as of medicinal value by the Medical Council. The distribution of calenders or diaries or other articles on which the names of liquors and drugs which do not fall within the ~~expections~~ exceptions referred to above are printed, is therefore an offence.

(13)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Salem District - Permission to offer drinks to friends coming from non-prohibited area etc - Representation from certain European reisdents of Yercaud - Orders passed.

REFERENCE:- G,O.No. 2410 (Ordi) dated 25-11-1937, Revenue Dept.

The Government have given their careful consideration to the representation made by some European residents of Yercaud.

2. The first request is that persons who have been given permits under Section 20 (a) of the Madras Prohibition Act 1937 should be permitted to offer liquor to friends and visitors coming from areas in which the Act is not in force. The friends and visitors in question cannot possess or consume liquor in an area in which the Act is in force unless they have applied for and obtained permits under Section 20 (a) before entering such area. Provision has been made in the terms of the permit holder to entertain any other holder of a similar permit with liquor. The Government are unable to authorise permit-holders to offer liquor to persons who do not possess similar permits.

3. The second request is that provision should be made for a supply of brandy for medical purposes to be available in Yercaud and on the Estates for use in cases of Emergency. Holders of permits under Section 20 (a) of the Act are allowed to possess bottled foreign liquor including brandy. As regards others, they can obtain brandy for medical use only from chemists who possess licences under Section 18 to sell brandy on prescription. It is pointed out that there are no such chemists in Yercaud. In the circumstances, the Government are prepared to permit the grant of a licence under Section 18 of the Act to a respectable firm or doctor with a dispensary at Yercaud for the sale of brandy on prescription subject to the conditions specified to the in the forms of licences appended to this order with a view to a stock of brandy being made available in Yercaud

for use in cases od emergency. The Board of Revenue is requested to ask the Collector of Salem whether he can recommend a respec-table firm or a doctor at Yercaud who may be given such a licence.

4. As regards the practice for planters and others to supply or administer brandy to their coolies and employees, the Government are not prepared to the authorise the Continuance of this practice. Brandy for ~~indeed~~ medical purposes ~~much~~ must be ~~xff~~ obtained ~~and~~ only from person ~~excused~~ licensed to supply it.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940 Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Salem Dt. Possession of liquor by hospitals in the Salem Dt. orders passed.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 2564(Ordi) dated 9-12-1937, Revenue Dept.

Order Ms. No. 2564 dated 9-12-1937.

Pending the result of further inquiries which the Government propose to institute as to the extent to which and the purposes for which brandy or arrack has been used in all hospitals in the Presidency, the Government consider that hospitals in the Salem district should not be allowed to maintain a stock of arrack but that they may be given a free licence under Section18 of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, in respect of brandy only. ~~The form of licence that should be used for the purpose is annexed to this order.~~

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(48)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1937)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Notifications under the Madras Prohibition Act.

REFERENCE.: G.O.No. 2557(Ord) dated 9-12-1937, Revenue Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

O.M. No. 4588D/37 dated 26-10-1937.

Prohibition - Notifications under the Madras Prohibition Act.

Rule 12 of the draft Denatured Spirit Rules submitted by Board of Revenue with its Resolution D.No. 2122- Abk/37 dated 1-10-1937 runs as follows:-

"12. No methylated spirit shall be used in the manufacture of medicinal preparations for internal use."

This has been embodied as clause (a) (1) of notification No. (2) appended to G.O. No. 2107, Revenue is requested to state why a similar condition has not been proposed by it prohibition; the use of methylated spirit in the manufacture of culinary aerated water and other flavouring essences, extracts and colourings which are also intended for internal use.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 2557, 9th December 1937.

The Madras Prohibition Act 1937 - Notification under Amendments to - Issued.

Read the following the papers:-

Official Memorandum to the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) No. 4588-D/37-2 dated 26th October 1937.

From the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) dated 22nd November 1937, R.No. 2557-Abk/37.

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(47)

Order No. 2557, Revenue dated 9th December 1937.

The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette:-

Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Madras Prohibition Act 1937 (Madras Act X of 1937) the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following amendment in Revenue Department Notification No. 789, published at page 1773 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated the 19theDecember 1937.

AMENDMENT.

In sub-Clause (1) of clause of the said Notification after the words "medicinal preparation" the words "and culinary aerated water and other flavouringessences and other flavoiring essences extracts and colourings" shall be inserted.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor.)

B.G.Holdsworth,

Secretary to Government.

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(48)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1938) IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Salem district - Report for the month of October 1937.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 120 (Ordi) dated 15-1-1938, Revenue Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 120, 15th January 1938.

Prohibition - Salem district - Report for the month of October, 1937.

READ- the following papers:-

I

Official Memorandum No. 4602-D/37, Revenue dated 21st October 1937.

It is thought desirable that Government should be furnished with a monthly report on the working of the Prohibition Act in the Salem district. It has been suggested that this report should be mainly in narrative form for the present and should contain in appendices such figures of crime detection, issue of licences, permits, etc., as would illustrate the working of the Act. The Board is requested to offer its remarks on the subject and to suggest the figures that may be most suitable for insertion in the appendices and to obtain from the Collector and District Magistrate of Salem a report on the lines tobe suggested by it for the month of October and forward it with its comments to Government. When submitting his report to the Board the Collector and District Magistrate should also send copies to the Revenue Secretary to Government direct. The Board is requested to suggest the dates by which these reports should reach the Board and Government.

B.G.Holdsworth,

Secretary to Government.

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ORDER-No. 120, Revenue, dated 15th January 1938.

The Government have perused the report of the Collector of Salem on the working of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, during the month of October 1937, submitted by the Board with its proceedings read above. They note with satisfaction that the first month's working of the Act, has been on the whole effective and endorse the view of the collector that continued and more effective working of the Act depends on the cooperation of officials and non-officials in detecting breaches of the Act inculcating the spirit of abstinence and providing counter-attractions for persons previously addicted to liquor. The Government desire to stress the responsibility of all official under section 36 of the Prohibition Act. The attention of all heads of departments is invited to the necessity for seeing that the officers of their departments realize their duties in the matter and carry them out.

2. Separate orders will issue in regard to the stoppage of the supply of ganja or bhang in the Salem district.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

B.G.Holdsworth,
Secretary to Government.

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(30)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial Autonomy - Prohibition (1939)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Salem - Tapping of cocoanut trees - Development of illicit practice - Report - Recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 770 ~~(Con)~~ ordinary dated 25-3-1939, Revenue Dept.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

D.O.No. 126-D/39-3.

Fort St. George,

Dated 24th February 1939.

My dear Dixon,

Prohibition - Salem - Sweet toddy - Tapping of coconut trees - Development of illicit practice- Your letter R.O.C. B27847-38, dated 4th Jan. '39.

The Government consider that the facts contained in your report noted above disclose the existence of an organisation in the making for the illicit manufacture of fermented toddy. It is considered advisable that the parties who bought and fermented the sweet juice should receive exemplary punishment preferably by deterrant fines and should also be kept under watch in future. I am to enquire whether they were prosecuted and, if so, with what result.

2. The Government consider that the fact that the parties guilty of illicit fermentation were not connected by relationship with the tappers makes the occurrence more serious and trust that this case will be made use of as a warning and guide for future action.

Yours sincerely.

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(1) The Govt of Madras sent the following G.O to the Collector of Salem on his report that the enforcement of prevention in his district led to the growth of the practice of secret fermenting of sweet juice for being used as toddy by drinkers.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1935-40) Activities of the ministry (1938)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Salem - Progress Report up to June 1938 - Press Communique - Papers Recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 2079(Ordi) Dated 19-8-1938, Revenue Dept.

Effect of prohibition on the lives of the people:- During the nine months under review, a very large number of reports have been received testifying regularly and repeatedly in almost every case to the beneficial effect of prohibition on the lives of the former drinkers and their families.

A perusal of these numerous reports covering nine months confirms the view expressed before that prohibition has proved a real boon to that large class of the population which lives on border line of want. Many of these persons though earning only just enough to provide the bare necessities of life for their families were unable to resist the temptation to forget their worries in the drink shop, at the expense of the health and happiness of their wives and children. I have referred earlier in my report to the various agencies working on behalf of prohibition, but there is another agency, established in every village and in every home, which has worked solidly and effectively for prohibition. I refer to the women of the district who, with hardly a dissentient voice, have welcomed the coming of the Act. They at least are determined that there shall be no question of bringing back the drink shops, and no return to the days of insufficient food, domestic quarrels, and general uncertainty about the future.

The most noticeable effects of prohibition on the lives of the people in the villages during the nine months are; the absence of street brawls and family squabbles, improvement in the food supply particularly at the evening meal, increased care for cleanliness and the children's welfare, reduction in indebtedness, and a generally more hopeful outlook.

The accounts received from many and varied sources show, clearly enough, however, that there has been a marked improvement

in the regularity and quantity of the food supply of the poorer former drinking classes, and that more money is spent on clothes Similarly in regard to debts.

A research worker in Economics who visited this district gave me a report of his impressions. He gathered so far back as March that nearly 90 per cent of the exaddicts had realized the benefits of prohibition. He noticed marked improvements in family life and even coolies with some annas left at the end of the day's work and at a loss to know what to do with them. He was satisfied that there was a rise in the purchasing power of the masses and as an example brought to notice a marked rise in sales in a group of cloth shops visited by him. ~~Other~~ Prohibition has now almost become a normal feature of district administration. The memory of drink except close to the borders, is fading and even the insatiable addict is beginning to find the journey across the border for an occasional carouse, an expensive and unsatisfactory proceeding. Salem has now settled down, after the excitement attending the introduction of this great social experiment. The villagers have, by now, become quite accustomed to the new order of things. Considering the population of the district and the number of former drinkers, it is safe to say that the number of persons who now consume illicit liquor in this district is negligible. Illicit drugs are still coming in, but there are reasonable prospects of considerably reducing smuggling in the future.

The success of the prohibition campaign indeed has exceeded the expectations even of some of the most ardent supporters of the movement and while no relaxation of preventive action or slackening of control can be permitted as yet, I see no reason to anticipate that permanent success will not reward the efforts of those official and non-official prohibition workers, many of whom have laboured so hard to make the movement a success.

The police deserve special credit. They have achieved much the result of zeal hard work and good organization All migh however, have been in vain, but for the attitude of the drinkers themselves. It was no small thing to ask 7½ lakhs

of people to abandon a habit and fight against a craving. The vast majority responded nobly to the appeal of the Premier in the early stages of the campaign, and whether as a result of real conviction or because of their possession of the traditional virtue of obedience to constituted authority, gave up drink withott a murmur. This alone rendered the task of the Police a manageable one. Since the people of Salem do not differ markedly from those in many other Madras districts it is not unreasonable to assume that it will prove possible to enforce the Act with equal success in other areas.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Round Table Conference & Provincial Autonomy

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. 1932 to 1940.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O. (Miscellaneous Prohibition 1938)

(Prohibition -- successful working - steps taken by Madras Government)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.2079(Ordinary) dated 19-8-1938, Revenue Dept.

The Following is a summary of the various measures taken by the Government of Madras for the successful working of the Prohibition when it was first introduced in the district of Salem in the year 1937.

On the introduction of Prohibition the whole excise staff of the district was removed and the task of enforcing the act was entrusted to an augmented police force. The Prohibition Police staff consisted of a prohibition inspector and ten sub-Inspectors 40 head constables and 84 police constables together with two mobile patrol sub-inspectors with a staff of eight head constable and ten police constables. The whole work in the district was done under the direction and supervision of the District Magistrate. In the beginning a prohibition officer was appointed for a fixed period to assist the collector; to give advice to the police in methods of work.

Besides the regular police staff established for the work; all officers in the district in the employ of the local government and local bodies were according to section 36 of the act directed to assist the special prohibition staff in their hard task. Special measures were taken to ensure the co-operation of these officers. Stringent instructions were issued to the village officers to co-operate to the full with the police in detecting prohibition crime etc.

Special efforts were made to secure the co-operation of non-officials in the successful working of the prohibition. Taluk prohibition committees consisting of officials and non-officials

were formed in each taluk to give information to the police; to organise amusements and counter-attracts and to assist in the compaign in a variety of ways. In the villages also similar prohibition committees were formed., to check the activities of potential law-breakers; to stimulate public opinion and divert the attention of the drunkars to other fields of activities. Congress workers were engaged in doing useful propaganda and detection work. A best area of 10 miles wide was constituted between Salem and the adjoining Madras districts. In this area sales were ordered to be restricted to pre-prohibition figures and transport of liquor was prohibited.

Along with the prohibition work, ameliorative work was also undertaken. This work consisted only in rendering necessary assistance where desirable to any persons who had suffered due to the introduction of prohibition; to encourage ex-drinkers to make a good use of the money which they formerly spent in the drink shops; to organise amusements in the villages to enliven the evening hours formerly spent in the drink shops and to do village uplift work. As unemployment was anticipated the following measures were taken. Cooperative socities were organised for extoddy tappers for tapping coconut sweet judice and manufacturing coconut Jaggery. Assistance was given to those desirous of emigrating to Malaya and arrangements were undertaken for setting some of the tappers in colonies on waste lands on co-operative basis. A thrift campaign was also started so as to ensure that at last a small fraction of the money formely spent on drink was put into savings. A special effort had been made to brighten village life by providing healthy amusements for the evening hours such as music entertainments; bhajanas; village games; installation of radio sets; opening of public parks; physical exercises and sports etc.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Round Table Conference & Provincial Autonomy 1932 to 1940.

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O. (Prohibition Miscellaneous 1939)

(Liquor and intoxicating drugs - reduce the consumption - Government of Madras requested the Government of U.P.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.1949 (Ordinary) dated 31-7-1939, Revenue Dept.

The Government of Madras requested the Government of U.P. to furnish the former with detailed information regarding the state management of liquor shops to reduce the consumption of liquor and intoxicating drugs. It also considered the suggestion of creating a dry belt of five miles round the prohibition districts to prevent smuggling of liquor etc.,

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy- Prohibition (1938)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Salem - Sweet toddy - Tapping of Coconut trees - Prohibited.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 3137 (Ordi) dated 8-12-1938, Revenue Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Received....1938. Registered......1938.

Abstract.

Prohibition - Salem - Sweet toddy - Tapping of Coconut trees - Prohibited.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. Ms. 3137 dated the 8th December 1938.

Read the following Papers:-

From the collector of Salem, R.O.C.No. 63-38-Camp./38 dated 29th November 1938.

From the Board of Revenue, C.R.No. 16960-Abk./38 A.3, dated 17th December 1938.

O R D E R:-

The Government accept the proposal of the Collector of Salem, which is supported by the Board of Revenue, that tapping of coconut trees for sweet juice in the Salem District should be prohibited in future. As regards the existing licenses the Government consider that they should be allowed to run till 31st december 1938 so that the tappers may not be thrown out of work without warning. The Board is requested to instruct the Collector to notify that licences will not be renewed or granted for the tapping of coconut trees after 31st December 1938.

It would appear from the fact that substantial quantities of fermented toddy were found in the raided villages that there probably has been in existence for some time an organisation for making and secretly disposing of this liquor. The Board is requested to obtain and submit to Government with its

remarks a full report of what is known about the development of this illicitly practice.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor.)

B.G.Holdsworth,
Secretary to Government.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1937) IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

The Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 - Amendment to section 6 Papers - Recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. P.2404 (Ordi) dated 13-9-1938. Revenue Dept.

In the Madras Legislative assembly the following prohibition (amendment)(†) Bill 1938 was moved by the Premier to introduce certain new items in the existing Act. The following extract is a statement of the objects and reasons of the new enactment.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 6 of the Madras Prohibition Act 1937 (Madras Act X of 1937), penalises the advertisement of any liquor or intoxicating drug, unless the liuqor or drug has been exempted by Government from the provisions of the section or unless it has been specially approved as of medicinal value by the Madras Medical Council. The Government consider that public advertisements of medicated wines and similar preparations are unnecessary and undesirable and should be prohibited. If any member of the medical profession considers that any such wine or preparation is genuinely needed for medicinal purposes is any individuaal case, he would no doubt recommend it to his patient. Non-professional advice to the public to buy specified medicated wines, etc., contained in advertisements published by the manufacturer or vendors thereof, is not only against the interest of the general public but also objectionable from the point of view of prohibition.

2. The object of this Bill is to prohibit all advertisements of medicated wines and the like except in medical journals or in notices and literature circulated exclusively to members of the medical profession. Power to ap approve wines, etc., as of medicinal value is to be accorded ~~to the Madras~~ not only to the Madras Medical Council but also ~~Medical Council but also~~ to other similar bodies and in the case of Indian medicines, to such authority or authorities (x)

(†) as may be notified by the Government.

(60)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1941)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah and North Arcot Working during the half year ending 31-3-1941 - Press Communique issued - papers recorded.

REFERENCE: G.O.No. 1091 (Ordi) dated 14-5-1941, Revenue Dept.

General:- There have lately been some signs of non-official co-operation in the administration of the Prohibition Act except in Cuddapah where the public were generally apathetic and indifferent. Prohibitn has on the whole worked satisfactorily in all the four districts. Illicit distillation and kindred offences continue however, on a large scale. The Government have decided that stronger measures should be adopted to combat illicit distillation. The Board of Revenue has been instructed to enforce the policy of prohibition in the four districts by all means in its power and to make proposals for enhanced powers if it finds the present powers inadequate.

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(61)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy. Prohibition (1940)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition Salem, Chittor, Cuddapah and North Arcot working during the half year ended september 1940 - press communique issued - papers recorded.

REFERENCE:- G.O.No. 2881(Ordi) dated 21-11-1940, Revenue Dept.

General. Public interest in Prohibition has waned and there has been little enthusiasm and scarcely any active co-operation with the officials. Prohibition has on the whole however been productive of considerable benefit particularly among the poorer classes of the community but it is clear that a special drive is needed to counter illicit distillation which is continually on the increase more especially in industrial areas. The question of the measures to be adopted for this purpose is engaging the attention of the Government.

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(62)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1938)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - The Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 - Wine for Christian religious worship - Authorities - Forms - Issued.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 3261(Ordi) dated 21-12-1938, Revenue Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 3261, 21st December 1938.

Prohibition - The Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, - Wine for Christian religious worship - Authrities - Forms - Issued.

Read the following paper:-

G.O.No. 126, Revenue dated 15th January 1938.

Order- No. 3261, Revenue dated 21st December 1938;

Under section 16-A of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 the Government direct that the forms of Authority as shown in the annexure to the notification appended to this order shall be prescribed in respect of wine required for Christian religious worship. These Authorities shall be issued by the Collector of the district. The quantity of wine to be possessed and the priests ordinarily expected to be served on the Authority should be fixed at the time of its issued in consultation with the Bishop or priest concerned and kept on record These particulars need not however be inserted in the form of Authority.

2. Wine obtained from places outside the Province of Madras willbe subject to the payment of gallonage fees as usual.

3. The notification appended to this order will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

B.G.Holdsworth,

Secretary to Government.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1939)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Salem, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts - Dry belt - Formation - Introduction of prohibition in the North Arcot district with effect from 1st October 1939 - Orders passed.

REFERENCE:- G.O.No. 186, 25th January 1939 (Ord) Revenue Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 186, 25th January 1939.

Prohibition - Salem, Chittor and Cuddapah districts - Dry belt - Formation - Introduction of prohibition in the North Arcot district with effect from 1st October 1939 - Orders passed.

Read the following papers:-

I

G.O.No. 1818, Revenue, dated 6th September 1937.

G.O.No. 1462, Revenue, dated 7th June 1938.

II

Memorandum No. 3860-D-38-1, Revenue dated 25th August 1938.

The Government desire that a five-mile dry belt should be established round the three prohibition districts of Salem, Chittor and Cuddapah with effect from 1st October 1939 as regards both toddy and arrack shops. The sale of the arrack shops in the belt should be held only for six months from 1st April 1939. Where it is possibl without undue congestion, the existing shops within the five-mile belt should be removed beyond the belt; and where this is impossible they should be closed. The Board of Revenue is requested (1) to work up and forward a detailed scheme for this purpose sufficien-tly in advance of the date mentioned above and (2) to report the full financial effect of the scheme.

B.G.Holdsworth,

Secretary to Government.

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Reference from the Board of Revenue (Excise) C.R.No. 12200-Abkari/38 dated 11th January 1939.

D.N.Strathie, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Commissioner of Excise.

The main proposal i.e., the creation of a completely dry belt within five miles of prohibition districts is quite feasible It will involve the closure of 158 arrack shops and 198 toddy shops and the shifting back of 53 arrack shops and 46 toddy shops. The total loss of revenue is estimated at Rs. 9,26,000 of which a sum of about Rs. 2,97,000, will be for North Arcot district. It will be possible to stop tapping altogether in the area.

The closure of the three toddy shops and one arrack shop in the five miles belt in Banganapalle State will involve an additional amount of Rs. 3,462. The Collector of Kurnool has addressed the Diwan of Banganapalle on this matter and his final report has not been received yet. The question is really of little importance.

At present the supply of arrack and the number of trees to be marked in respect of the arrack and toddy shops in the ten miles belt area of prohibition districts are restricted to the average supplied or marked during the preceding five years. The Board submits that on the creation of the five miles dry belt, the ration may be increased by 12½ per cent for the next five miles belt. This would be justifiable if the aim is to satisfy the local demand and will result in a reduction to some extent of the loss resulting from the closure of shops.

Consequent on the creation of the dry belt, no reduction in the excise staff is possible. The dry belt will require special attention and the existing belt ranges will have to be kept as they are, each range having a portion of the dry belt. Owing to the fact that the number of shops in each belt range will be less, the Sub-Inspector will then be able to devote more attention to the belt.

2. It is presumed that the object of the proposal is only to help towards the enforcement of prohibition in Salem, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts and that there is at present no desire to cut short the local supply to the people of the five miles belt. If that is correct, there is really no need to close all the shops in the five miles belt.

Order-No. 186, Revenue, dated 25th January 1939.

The Government have examined the proposals submitted by the Board of Revenue in regard to the establishment of a dry belt round the districts of Salem, Chittoor and Cuddapah and pass the following orders:-

(1) All arrack and drug shops at Bhavani in the Coimbatore district should be closed with effect from 1st April 1939.

(2) All arrack and drug shops in Kodumudi and Erode should be closed with effect from 1st April 1939 and toddy shops from 1st October 1939.

2. The Government have decided to extend the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, to the North Arcot district with effect from 1st October 1939 and to impose with effect from that date the following restrictions in the belt areas lying within a distance of ten miles from the boundary of the district:-

(i) the number of trees to be marked within the belt area for the tapping of toddy and the number of trees to be marked for shops which are situated within the belt areas will be restricted to the average number so marked during the preceding five years:

(ii) the supply of arrack to the shops within the belt areas will be restricted to the average of the preceding five years; and

(iii) the possession of arrack or toddy by anyone outside the licensed premises within the belt areas will be prohibited.

The Board of Revenue is requested to announce the

decisions at the forthcoming arrack and drug sales and to sell the arrack and drug shops in the North Arcot district only for six months from 1st April 1939. The arrack and toddy shops in the belt areas should be sold subject to the restrictions mentioned above for the lease commencing respectively on 1st April 1939 and 1st October 1939.

3. In accordance with the decision conveyed in G.O.No. 3026, Revenue, dated 26th November 1938, the administration of the restrictions imposed in the belt areas will remain with the Excise department.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

B.G.Holdsworth,
Secretary to Government.

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(67)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition - (1939)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Salem District - Working - November 1939 - Recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 334, ~~(Con)~~ ordinary dated 8-2-1939, Revenue Dept.

The one disturbing feature of the report -- possibly the most disturbing since the introduction of Prohibition in the district is the discovery of the existence of the conversion of sweet juice from coconut trees into fermented toddy on a fairly large scale which a raid carried out by the Police in the viallage of Mettupatti, near Ayodhiapatnam, 4 miles from Salem Town, has revealed. In this report dated 29-11-1938 the Collector referred to this matter and gave other instances of similar seizure in the neighbourhood of Salem and recommended the immediate prohibition of tapping of coconut trees for sweet toddy in the district . In G.O.No. 3137 Revenue, dated 8-12-1938 the Government accepted the proposal that the tapping of coconut trees for sweet juice in the Salem district should be prohibited in future but directed that the existing licences should be allowed to run till 31-12-1938 so that the tappers might not be thrown out of work without warning. With reference however, to secretary's note at 'M' on page 12 of that G.O. the Government remarked that it would appear from the fact that substantial quantities of fermented toddy were found in the raided villages that there had probably been in existence for some time an organisation for making and secretly disposing of this liquor and have asked the board of Revenue to obtain and submit with its remarks a full report of what is known about the development of this illicit practice. In the Present monthly report the Collector states that there is no reason to suppose that this illicit practice has been going on on a large scale for any length of time and that previous raids were unsuccessful owing to a combination among the villagers to avoid detection. The District superintendent of Police in his report states that

~~there is no occasion for~~

there is no occasion for great alarm at this big and apparently sudden haul and proceeds to observe that excise crime is always of sudden ~~repaid~~ rapaid mushroom growth to be dealt with equally suddenly when the time is actually ripe and not before, . The Board in its report at page 40 C.F. remarks that the Mettupatti cases are of course really serious, that the dictum of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, can hardly be accepted and that the prohibition of the tapping of coconut trees will evidently not be effective to prevent crime in the area unless the topes are well patrolled in future. Pending the detailed report which has been called for in G.O. No. 3137 Revenue dated 8-12-1938 the Government may refrain from making any remarks in regard to this matter.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (1939

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Madras Sweet Toddy Rules, 1939 - Amendment Issued.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1228(~~Con~~ ordinary)dated 18-5-1939, Revenue Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTEMENT.

G.O.No. 1228, 18th May 1939.

Prohibition - Madras Sweet Toddy Rules, 1939 - Amendment - Issued.

Read the following papers:-

G.O.No. 368, Revenue dated 10th Feb. 1939.

From the Board of Revenue C.R.No. 5602-Abk./39-XA., dated 6th May 1939.

Order-No. 1228, Revenue, dated 18th May 1939.

The notification appended to this order will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette .

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

B.G.Holdsworth,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION....

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 19, 20,21, and 54 of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 (Madras Act X of 1937 His Excellency the Governor Of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following amendment to the Madras Sweet Toddy Rules, 1939, published with Revenue Department notification No. 196, dated 10th February 1939, at pages 255-256 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 28th February 1939.

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AMENDMENT.

In Form IV annexed to the said rules, conditions (ii) to (vi) shall be renumbered as conditions (iii) to (vii) respectively and the following shall be inserted as condition (ii) namely:-

"(ii) The Sweet toddy, if for sale shall be sold only in the following place or area namely:--

. . . ."

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(21)

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1939)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - North Arcot district - Introduction from 1st October 1939 - Orders passed.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1331(Ordinary) dated 30th May 1939, Revenue Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 1331, 30th May 1939.

Prohibition - North Arcot district - Introduction from 1st October 1939 - Orders passed.

Read-the following papers:-

G.O.No. 186, Revenue dated 25th January 1939.

Reference from the Board of Revenue C.R.No. 3974-Abk./39-1A, Dated 23rd March 1939.

Order-No. 1331, Revenue dated 30th May 1939.

In G.O.No. 186, Revenue, dated 25th January 1939, the Board of Revenue was informed that the Madras Prohibition Act 1937 would be extended to the North Arcot district with effect from the 1st October 1939 and that with effect from that date the following restriction would be imposed in the belt areas lying within a distance of ten miles from the boundary of the district:-

(i) the number of trees to be marked within the belt area for the tapping of toddy and the number of trees to be marked for shops which are situated within the belt area would be restricted to the average number so marked during the preceding five years:

(ii) the supply of arrack to the shops within the belt areas would be restricted to the average of the preceding five years; and

(iii) the possession of arrack or toddy by any one outside the licensed premises within the belt areas would be prohibited.

The three notifications appended to this order will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

Staff:- Orders regarding the staff to work prohibition in the district and regarding the Excise staff now in the district will issue later.

Toddy--Toddy shops in the North Arcot district should not be sold for and from the lease year commencing on 1st October 1939. If any trees are being marked in the district for the tapping of fermented toddy for shops outside the district such marking should be discontinued with effect from 1st October 1939.

Sweet toddy - The Board is requested to state whether licences for the tapping of trees for sweet toddy should be issued in the North Arcot district under section 19 of the Madras Prohibition Act with a view to providing the tappers with employment.

Arrack - All arrack shops in the North Arcot district should be closed from 1st October 1939.

Ganja and opium - Sale of ganja and bhang should be prohibited entirely in the district with effect from 1st October 1939. As regards opium, the procedure adopted for Salem, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts should be followed, departmental sales in Taluk offices being allowed only to those who are addicts. No permits should, however, be issued to persons under twenty years of age.

Foreign liquor (a) Foreign liquor licences (including refreshment room licences) granted under the Madras Abkari Act should be revoked with effect from 1st October 1939, under condition 32 of the General conditions applicable to abkari and opium licences.

(b) Personal permits in the prescribed ~~from~~ form for the possession and consumption of foreign liquor may be issued under section 20 (a) of the Madras Prohibition Act, to a limitted number of persons. The quantity of foreign liquor which a permit-holder may be allowed to possess at any one time should be limited to actual requirements subject to a maximum of six units.

(c)

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(c) Authorities in the prescribed form should be issued under section 16-A of the Madras Prohibition Act to Bishops and priests for the possession and use of Mass wine for relgious purposes.

(d) Licences under section 20 (b) of the Madras Prohibition Act may be granted to any clubs in existence on the date of this order, which are thought suitable.

8. Sale of brandy and medicated wines-- Licences for the sale ~~of~~ by chemists of brandy and medicated wines on prescription may be issued under section 18 of the Madras Prohibition Act, in the prescribed form.

9. The Board of Revenue and the Inspector-General of Police are requested to issue the necessary instrutions to implement this order.

10. Copies of all important Government orders issued regarding Prohibition in the Salem, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts and of the monthly reports of the Collectors of these districts are funnished to the Collector of North Arcot for information and guidance.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

B.G.Holdsworth,
Secretary to Government.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy & Prohibition (1939)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Salem - Working - April 1939 - Report - Recorded.

REFERENCE: G.O.No. 1538, (ordinary) dated 22-6-1939, Revenue Department

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To meet the present situation fully however, it is necessary to delve deeper. The general policy has been to concentrate on preventive work and the provision of counterattr-actions and ameliorative measures,. Propaganda regarding the evils of drink has been relegated to the background. The instructions have been to refer to drink as little as possible, in the hope that former drinkers will forget its existence. Experience shows that while this system works in many parts of the district it is not a complete success in difficult areas in Salem and Tiruchengode taluks,. In Tiruchengode taluk, for example, it is not possible for the people to forget drink when they see Pots hung on thousands of trees, and when near the border they see people returning after a carouse. In Salem, the more sophisticated townsman does not easily forget drink, and since February in Salem, in particular, but also in other areas, a certain amount of propaganda against Prohibition has been indulged in by politicians. It has always been clear that there are a certain number of former heavy drinkers who are prepared to run considerable risks to obtain liquor. Where such persons exist in fair numbers, where also large numbers of trees are tapped, it is obvious that there is danger. The Police, as I have often pointed out, cannot control the situation unaided they have to depend upon non-officials not only for information, but also for creating and maintaining public opinion against drink. In (xx) the position is bound to become difficult if public opinion in favour of prohibition is not fully maintained. So far as Prohibition workers are concerned while some are doing useful work, the very success of the movement in itself has led others to believe that there is no need for further

(x) The bottle the difficulties experienced in enforcing it — x —
(xx) Places where there are many ex drinkers and many opportunities for committing offences

effort, while others have, as might be expected lost their early enthusiasm. Some Taluk Prohibition Committee members are doing useful work, but others are inactive. Some Village Prohibition committies, do useful work, but here again others do little. Thus in villages where either the number of ex-heavy drinkers is considerable, or, as in the vicinity of Salem, there is demand from outside, there is danger, in the absence of active workers prepared to maintain public opinion in favour of Prohibition of villagers either being indifferent to the commission of offences, or of actually combining to shield the offenders.

I consider that it is now desirable that active propaganda should be carried on by non-officials in the "crime zones" or "black spots" Taluk and Village prohibition committee members and village officers are being and will be instructed to be specially active in those areas, but in addition I hope to secure the help of congressmen, the only considerable body of workers who can carry on propaganda of the type required effectively. After the big raid at Mettupatti Tadanur last November, I sent a list of a few bad villages to the District Congress Committee and requested them to do active propaganda in them. They agreed. I am now obtaining a fresh list of bad areas and villages from the Police, and will make a special request to the Congress District and Taluk committees to undertake a propaganda campaign with the object of arousing public opinion against drink in those areas. Unless public opinion is aroused in the areas I have refered to the task of the Police may become difficult though, at present there is no cause for despondency, since the Police still have the situation well in hand the number of cases is still far below the pre-Pohibition average, and the situation is likely to improve in any case, as the tapping season is coming to an end.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Salem - Unemployment among ex-toddy tappers - Report - Recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 2058 ~~(Con)~~ ordinary dated 12-8-1939, Revenue Dept.

The Nadar Sangam made the following representation to the Government regarding the hardship caused to the Toddy tappers due to the prohibition -

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To

The Hon'ble Minister for Excise,
Agriculture and Rural Development,
Fort St. George,
Madras.

Through

The General Secretaries,
The Nadra Mahajana Sangam,
Madura.

Dear and Honoured Sir,

We the tappers of cocoanut trees thrown out of employment in Salem District donsequent on the introduction of the prohibtion act, beg to lay the following representation before your Honour for favour of sympathetic consideration and orders.

We humbly beg to point out that we, the tappers, have been thrown out of work and our condition has become pitiable deserving of immediate relief at the hands of the government.

Prior to prohibition we, the tappers in the above district were earning about one rupee per head per diem and were well off. Being now thrown out of work we have to seek other sources of employment to earn our livlihood and to support our families.

Many of us were not able to find work in our own places and had been forced to emigrate to Malaya and other countries to seek livlihood. It was the duty of the Government to have provided work for us at home but it was not done.

The tappers were till 1-1-1939 allowed to extract sweet toddy from cocoanut and make jaggery. But now this is not permitted by order of government as it had been reported that the

cocoanut sweet juice was illicitly used to make toddy or to have recourse to illicit distillation of arrack, and that only a few tappers got license to tap the trees for sweet toddy in 1938.

Such of the tappers as have taken to cultivation get only a poor remuneration when barren lands have to be reclaimed and made fit for agriculture at a heavy cost and sacrifice.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1939)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition:- North Arcot District - Issue of sweet toddy licenses - Orders passed.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 2516(Ordi) dated 27-9-1939, Revenue Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Received 1939. Registered 1939.

Abstract.

Prohibition:-

North Arcot District - Issue of sweet toddy licences - Orders passed.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 2516. Dated 27th Septmber, 1939.

Read the following:-

From the Board of Revenue C.R.No. 7562 Abk. 39-XA3 dated the 28th July 1939.

O R D E R:-

Sanction is accorded for the issue of sweet toddy licences to co-operative societies for the manufacture of palmyra jaggery in the North Arcot District.

2. Care should be taken to see that all the sweet juice drawn from trees is accounted for and that it is not sold to outsiders who may let it ferment.

3. The Madras Sweet Toddy Rules, 1939 should be rigorously enforced.

4. Orders will issue in the Development Department regarding the organization of Co-operative Societies for the manufacture of palmyra jaggery in the North Arcot District.

(By Order of His Excellency the Governor.)

B.G.Holdsworth,

Secretary to Government.

To

The Registrar of Co-operative Scoeties.
Copy to the Revenue Dept.
Copy to the Director of Industries and Commerce.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.SO. RELATING TO ~~Reforms of 1935~~ (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1938)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Sacremental wine - use - Accounts - maintenance Instructions - Issued.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 2263 (Ord) dated 1-9-1939, Revenue Dept.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Memo. No. 2927 D/39-1 dated 12-7-1939.

A copy of the letter received from the Administrator of the Nellore Diocese is forwarded to the Collector of Cuddapah. The Collector is informed that the statements contained in the letter may be taken as equivalent to explanation called for from Rev. Fr. Jeyanna by the D.S.P., Cuddapah. The Collector is requested to see that no further steps are taken in this particular matter. The Government desire that every effort should be made to see that priests are put to no inconvenience in the use of their mass wine, and that no steps should be taken against them unless there is reason to suspect malpractices. Condition 4 of the authority in form 2 does not require the maintenance of a daily account. It would be sufficient if the supply of wine received is accounted for in some rough form of account which shows that the quantity consumed is not unreasonable in view of the requirements. The Collector is requested to explain the position orally to the priest concerned and to see that no feeling of irritation is caused among people with whose religious practices it is not the intention of Government to interfere.

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(Camp) Sacred Heart Church,
Egmore, Madras.
15th July 1939.

From

The Very Rev. Mgr. N.Prior, V.G.,
Administrator,
Bishop's House,
Nellore.

To

The Honourable Mr. C.Rajagopalachariar,
Prime Minister Madras.

Honourable Sir,

I have the honour to approach you with regard to a difficulty that has arisen recently in the cuddapah District concerning one of the conditions to be observed by Catholic Priests who are in possession of Authority; (it) runs as follows:-

"An account shall be maintained of all receipts and expenditure of wine under this authority and shall be produced on the demand of any officer not below the rank of Deputy Thasildar or Inspector of Police".

In an Order issued on June 30th. 1939, in reply to a letter of Rev.Fr. Jeyanna of Alavalapadu, Cuddapah District, the District Collector of Cuddapah declares: "Under condition 4 of the Authority in Form II an account of the daily expenditure of wine should also be maintained by the licences."

I beg respectfully to submit that if condition 4. is to be interpreted as requiring each priest to keep each day an account of the wine used at the daily divine service, this would constitute a serious hardship. Actually the amount used will vary from one to two liquid ounces, depending upon the size of the chalice used, and also occasionally on the fact that other sacred vessels have to be purified. It happens from time time that the boy assisting the priest overturns the wine-cruet; sometimes ants or other insects get into the cruet while the service is in progress and a fresh supply of

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of wine has to be obtained; sometimes the wine at hhe bottom of a bottle will be muddy and unusseable. If all these occasional h happenings are to be recorded and each ounce of wine measured out accurately and the amount noted, and further, if hhe priest is liable at any time to be called upon to have his daily account checked against the amount of wine remaining in a bottle, this process will be undoubtedly very irksome and inconveninent.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1937-1940)
Activities of the ministry - Prohibition (1940)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - (Salem) working - report by the commissioner of Excise-Recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1758 (Con) dated 22-7-1940, Revenue Dept.

Extracts from the report of Mr. Austin Commissioner of Excise on the working of the Prohibition in Salem District.

Speaking generally, the Police have been successful in dealing with prohibition crime. Illicit distillation of arrack will never be stopped: the Police root it out of one locality but it rises up again there or elsewhere. Toddy offences (e.g. allowing sweet juice to ferment) will continue so long as sweet juice tapping is allowed: this crops up at intervals: In dealing with Prohibition crime the Police have relied mainly on their own patrols and on their own informers, somewhat on village officers and scarcely at all on the members of those Taluk and Village Prohibition Committees which were constituted for the purpose of giving information to the Police. In the backward taluks of Harur, Krishnagiri and Hosur the Police get practically no Co-operation from the public.

In very few villages is there active co-operation and this is usually due to the village officers. Even the village officers are at times non-co-operating. In addition to giving information of offences, Taluk Prohibition Committee members are expected to send a monthly report to the Collector of anything worth mention.

I found little of use in the reports: most of them simply said that there was no prohibition crime and that the 'addicts' had much benefitted. I agree with the collector that these Committees (both Taluk and village) may well be abolished. There is good co-ordination in Salem district between the different departments, due to the influence and lead of the Collector.

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I do not think most Revenue Inspectors attach much importance to this particular work. The higher officers have to spur on the lower officers and the village officers and all officials have to lead the general public. The public enthusiasm that greeted Prohibition began to wane when or just before the Congress Ministry resigned: the position is now more or less constant. There is no feeling against Prohibition or for the return of the shops (except amongst the drinking classes). there is a general agreement that Prohibition has been of benefit: but there is no enthusiasm and scarcely any active co-operation with officials. If officials push and keenness were withdrawn, the Act would not work: the general public seem to feel no interest in working it.

I asked the Committee members for suggestions as to making Prohibition more successful. In most places I got no answer. The Police on the other hand, if prohibtion were to be worked more drastically, would demand

(1) more staff:

(2) severer punishment on old offenders: the maximum is 6 months R.I.

(3) Power to prove confessions (As Excise officers can do):

(4) power to compound technical toddy offences, e.g. tapping for sweet juice without a licence.

I asked everywhere what the drinking classes did with their time and money. It is agreed that more money is spent on food and clothes: the women generally are very much for prohibition as family quarrels are less and an evening meal is assured.

For ameliorative work and rural uplift there exist 1274 Sanghams throughout the district. These have been given a 6 months programme and have made unsatisfactory progress, except in settling disputes and in arranging games. There is no doubt a great future for rural uplift in Salem district and a great deal has been done, but not for the drinking classes.

Similarly co-operation touches the drinking classes in few ways (1) thrift, (2) jaggery societies, (3) ex-tapper's land colonisation societies. As regards thrift, it is not possible

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to say how many of the drinking classes have joined the primary Co-operative Societies: and collections have not been good:

Employers of labour e.g. Mr. Robinson of the Magnestie Works, agree generally that Prohibition has improved conditions in the villages and that there has been no deterioration in work. Some people suggested that the coolies now had not an incentive to work as they used to do but this was not generally agreed to. I feel that, in the interior and more backward parts, Prohibition been accepted; there are few offences here and this may account for the lack of enthusiasm. In the areas where excise offences were bad,. Prohibition offences are continuing: here the general public are in favour of Prohibition but the enthusiasm is all on the side of the officials. I have no doubt that there would be opposition to any suggestion to stop Prohibition - Prohibition has done good to the poorer classes and improved conditions in the villages- but while there is something very like apathy in some parts there is nowhere real enthusiasm over working the Act, except among officials.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Provincial autonomy (1937-1940) Activities of the ministry - Prohibition (1940)
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - Salem, Chittor, Cuddapah and North Arcot - Continuance - Orders passed.

REFERENCE: G.O.No.2768(Con)dated 12-11-1940 Revenue Dept.

From the reports on the working of Prohibition in the districts of Salem, Chittor, Cuddapah and North Arcot recently submitted by the Commissioner of Excise the Government have come to the conclusion that Prohibition should be continued in these districts and that stronger measures should be adopted to combat illicit distillation which seems to be on the increase. In this conclusion the following suggestions are forwarded of the conduct on of the Board.

(1) That the district authorities should conduct special drives and organize the preventive force mainly for the suppression of illicit distillation;

(2) That there should be closer liaison between the Prohibition Police and the Excise Department of districts adjoining the dry areas;

(3) That legislation should be undertaken for the imposition of heavier penalties in the case of illicit distillation or the possession of illicitly distilled liquor.

In communicating this decision the Government wish to make it clear that they look to the Board of Revenue to enforce the policy of Prohibition in the four districts by all means in its power and to make proposals for enhanced finds the present powers inadequate.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Reforms of 1935 (1935-1940) Provincial autonomy - Prohibition (1937

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Prohibition - The Madras Prohibition Act - 1937 - Section 7 - Amendment - Orders passed.

REFERENCE:- G;O.No. 2215, (Ordi) dated 2-10-1942, Revenue Dept.

Copy of reference from the Board of Revenue (Excise), C.R.No. 16261 Abk/40-XA-1 dated 5-7-1941.

Reference:-

In para 3(3) of G.O.No. 2768 Rev., dated 12-11-1940 the Government had forwarded for the consideration of the Board a suggestion that legislation should be undertaken for the imposition of heavier penalties in the case of Illicit Distillation or the possession of Illicitly Distilled liquor in prohibition areas. The Collectors of the Prohibition districts were consulted on this proposal and all of them except the Collector of Chittoor are of the opinion that the penalties provided in section 4 (1) of the Prohibition Act are not deterrent enough and that provision should be made in the Act for enhanced punishment. In all these districts ~~in the Act for enhanced Punishment~~ except Chittoor, the sentences imposed by Magistrates in Illicit Distillation cases have generally been either the maximum punishment provided in the Act or near to that. In Chittoor district, the sentences imposed have generally been not anywhere near the maximum provided for in the Act and the Collector therefore states that there is no need for securing extra powers under the Act for awarding enhanced punishment.

2. The Board does not think it necessary or expedient at present to enhance the punishment provided for in the Prohibition Act. A sentence of 6 months plus a fine is a fairly stiff punishment. The late ministry thought it sufficient and it would be of very doubtful wisdom to go beyond their limit which had the sanction of the popular legilsature.

Further in extreme cases the conspiracy section in the Prohibition Act can be used which allows heavier punishment. The Board understands, however, that there are legal difficulties in applying that section when the principal offence has occurred as the result of the conspiracy.

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G.O.No. Ms. 2215, dated 2--10-42 Rev. Dept.

Prohibition - The Madras Prohibition Act 1937 - Section 7 - Amendment - Orders passed.

Ref:- From the Board of Rev. C.R.No. 1234 Abk/42 X-A-1 dated 14-5-42.

To the Board of Rev. O.M. No. 1204 d/42-1 Rev. d/10-6-42.

From the Board of Rev. C.R.No. 1234- Abk/42-1 Rev. d/10-6-42 & 26-8-42.

The Board of Revenue is requested to instruct the collectors to make a freer use of section 7 of the Madras prohibition act than at present. The Board is requested to watch the result for a period of two years and to submit a report to Government at the end of this period as regards the desirability of amending section 7 of the Act.

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30/12/88

22/3/91/RH

6618
R.H

2939
R.H

603/RI/84

175/RI/85

451/RI/85

1215/RT/85

121/RI/85

472/RI/86

513/RI/86

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